



## Choice Miscellany.

WERE I BUT HIS WIFE.

Were I but his own wife, to guard and to guide him,  
"Tis little of sorrow should fall on my dear.  
I'd claim him my low love verses, stealing beside him,  
So faint and so tender his heart would but hear.  
I'd put the wild blossoms from valley and highland,  
And there at his feet would I lay them all down.  
I'd sing him the song of our poor stricken island  
Till his heart was on fire with love like my own.

There's a rose by his dwelling. I'd tend the rose,  
That he might have flowers when the summer would come.

There's a harp in his hall. I'd wake it with a sweet measure,  
For he must have music to brighten his home.

Were I but his own wife to guide and to guard him,  
"Tis little of sorrow should fall on my dear.

For every kind glance my whole life would have him,  
In sickness I'd soothe and in sadness I'd cheer.

My heart is a fount welling upward forever.  
When I think of my true love by night or by day,

That heart keeps its faith like a fast flowing river.

Which gushes forever and sings on its way.

I have thoughts full of peace for his soul to repose in.

Were I but his own wife to win and to woe,  
Oh, sweet, if the night of misfortune were closing.

To rise like the morning star, darling, for me.

—Many Downing in Minneapolis Journal.

## A LITTLE DUTCH GARDEN.

I passed by a garden, a little Dutch garden,  
Where useful and pretty things grow—  
Heartsease and tomatoes.  
And pink and potatoe.

And lilles and onions and rose.

I saw in that garden, that little Dutch garden,  
A chubby Dutch man with a spade,

And a rosy Dutch face.

With a shoe like a boot.

And a dazed hair'd little Dutch maid.

There grow in that garden, that little Dutch garden,  
Blue flag flowers, lovely and tall,

And little pink posies.

But Gretchen was fairer than all.

My heart's in that garden, that little Dutch garden.

It blushed right in as I passed,

And Gretchen is holding it fast.

—Hattie Whitney in Boston Budget.

## AT SEA.

Shall we, the storm tossed sailors, weep  
For those who may not sail again  
Or wisely envy them and keep  
Our pity for the living men?

Beyond the weary waste of sea,  
Beyond the wider waste of death,  
I strain my gaze and cry to thee,  
Whose still heart never answereth.

Oh, brother, is the coral road  
So hard to travel? I'll not say  
This hand, methinks, if I were dead,  
To thy dear hand would strive to reach.

I would not, if God gave us choices  
For each to bear the other's part

That mine should be the silent voice,  
And thine the silent, aching heart.

Ah, well for any voyage done,  
Whatever its end or port or reef.

Better the voyage ne'er begun,  
For all ships sail the sea of grief.

—James Jeffrey Roch in Angelus Magazine.

## NAY, ASK NO VOW.

May, ask no vow, dear heart. Too lightly slips  
The word "forever" from our careless lips.

We pledge eternity who in one day,

Forgotten, silenced, mingle clay with stone.

How do you know your eyes will always shine  
With a glad welcome when they meet with mine?

How dare I say this heart for aye will swell  
To answer yours, knowing its frailty well?

Today we plighted hands and clasping hands,

2 more to bind the faith and human hands.

Oh, pitiful for mortal life to swear!

More fitting this—usings fervent prayer

That our love's flower, escaping frost and bright,

May bloom immortal, as we hope tonight.

—Catharine Young Glen in Century.

## A ROYAL PROGRESS.

When spring, like Raleigh, flung his cloak  
For her small foot's light tread,

The striping larches fresh buds broke,

And larches, like Raleigh, flung his cloak

When her small foot's light tread.

The loyal birds still hummed, while he

And daints, humble feuds flowers heading,

In cleft of green dress, humbled folk

When spring, like Raleigh, flung his cloak

For her small foot's light tread.

L. Hereward in New Bohemian Monthly.

## BIG CALIFORNIA FORTUNES.

Half of Those Who Inherited Them Are Penniless.

California has long had a reputation

as the home of the bonanza king, and a

recently issued document, based on the

records of the San Francisco probate

court, tells an interesting story of the

contests and entanglements which have

massed about the last testament of many

famous millionaires and the final dispo-

sition of the vast sums they left behind

them. The document gives the history

of 53 wills, disposing of \$175,000,000.

About 400 heirs divided that vast sum,

and today nearly half of that number

are penniless again, and only a few

have succeeded in adding to their in-

heritance.

The average number of persons pro-

vided for in each will was ten, though

in a number of instances, the most not-

able of which was the case of Florence

Blythe, the entire estate passed into

the hands of single heirs. The com-

paratively small estate of Kate Johnson,

which was appraised at \$1,250,000,

reached more heirs than any other, the

number on the list being 26, while the

\$4,000,000 of Thomas Blythe went to

the one child, Florence, after a celebrated

trial. The estate of Maria Coleman

was valued at \$1,75,000, and it went

equally to three heirs. Charles Crocker's

\$22,000,000 reached six persons, while

Mary Ann Crocker's \$1,883,657 went

share and share alike to four of

the six who got Charles Crocker's larger

fortune.

Peter Donahue's \$8,708,812 went in

equally to three heirs. Mrs. Theresa

Fair's \$4,698,250 went to three persons

—Charles L. Fair, Miss Virginia Fair

and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs—while Wil-

liam P. Fuller distributed his \$1,771,

263 to seven persons of his name.

Emanuel Goldstein's \$1,000,000 went

to six heirs. George Hearst's \$8,788,197

went in equal parts to his wife and son,

while Walter S. Hobart's \$5,273,866

went in thirds to his three children—

Walter Hobart, Miss Ella Hobart and

Mrs. Winthrop Lester. Mary Hopkins'

\$20,694,762 went to two persons. Rob-

ert O. Johnson's \$1,910,550 went to 11

persons in almost equal portions.

There are a few exceptions to the

general course of estates, as in the case

of Lick and Stanford. The \$5,000,000 of

the Lick estate went chiefly to one

•Absolutely Pure-Delicious-Nutritious.  
The Breakfast Cocoa  
MADE BY  
WALTER BAKER & CO. LIMITED  
DORCHESTER, MASS.  
COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP.  
NO CHEMICALS.  
ALWAYS ASK YOUR GROCER FOR  
WALTER BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA  
MADE AT DORCHESTER MASS. IT BEARS  
THEIR TRADE MARK LA BELLE CHOCOLATIERE  
ON EVERY CAN.

•AVOID IMITATIONS.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

The robes worn by Louis XIV. on state occasions cost \$19,000.

You Can Be Well

When your blood is pure, rich and nourishing for nerves and muscles. The blood is the vital fluid, and when it is poor, thin and impure you must either suffer from some distressing disease or you will easily fall a victim to sudden changes, exposure, or overwork. Keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarapilla and be well.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills; assist digestion, cure headaches, 25 cents.

It is your unerring rule

Never to contradict a fool;

For if folly dare but brave you,

All your wisdom cannot save you.

I would say to my friends, and all who chance to read this, that I have used Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam in my family for a long time, and consider it a very valuable medicine. It is when all other remedies fail, that I would especially recommend it to those afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, etc.

E. S. GETCHELL, Boston, Mass.

"Poor Richard's Almanac" commanded at the last sale \$18.

Nelson Galup & Son, of Barton's Landing, Vt., were at Hood Farm last week, and after looking over Nannie Lee Morgan, they bought her son, Hood Farm Tormentor. This bull is half brother to the one advertised in another column this week.

In 1420 a milch cow sold in England for \$5; an ox for \$10.

More diseases are produced by using brown and perfumed soaps than by any thing else. Why run such terrible risks when you know Dobbins' Electric Soap is pure and perfect? Dobbins' prevent chapping.

Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,  
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win.

The dyspeptic carries a dreadful load on his back. It seems as if he were really made up of two men. One of them ambitious, brainy and energetic; the other sick, listless, peevish and without force. The weak man weighs the other one down. The dyspeptic may be able to do pretty good work one day, and the next day because of some little indisposition in another part of his body, do nothing at all. Most cases of dyspepsia start with constipation. Constipation is the cause of nine-tenths of all human sickness. Some of its symptoms are sick and bilious headache, dizziness, sour stomach, loss of appetite, foul breath, wind belching, heartburn, pain and distress after eating. All these are indicative of derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, and all are caused by constipation. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the quickest, easiest and most certain cure for this condition. They are not violent in action.

Send 21 cents in one-cent stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 1610 N. Dearborn, Chicago.

The returns to the statistician of the agricultural department for October make

the general condition of corn 90.5 per cent, against 91 for September.

The returns of the yield per acre of all wheat

indicate production of 11.9 bushels,

which is six-tenths of a bushel less than the

preliminary estimate for 1895. The

surgeons had held many examinations.

He was failing rapidly; could not

retain anything, even cold water

causing hemorrhage of the stomach.

"What is the verdict, doctor?" I asked one morning.

"He can live but a few days at the longest," was the answer, "and may die in a few hours."

"Then, doctor, please let him have

what he wants while he does live."

"I give him into your hands, Miss Titus. Do what you please for him."

The bandages were at once removed,

## Woman's Department.

## LADIES' INTERNATIONAL.

Mrs. Florence Grey is an Organizer of This Association.

Mrs. Florence Grey of Paris has arrived in Chicago. Mrs. Grey comes here in the interest of the Ladies' International Association. The object of this association is to establish in every country in which a branch of it exists an academy of practical arts for women. The association is composed of many leagues, the first of which was started in Paris several years ago, with the object of establishing such an institution in France. The idea is to give all women who wish to perfect themselves in modeling, sewing, cooking or any other



## EMILY MORRELL WOOD, CALIFORNIA'S OLDEST WOMAN SUFFRAGIST.

Latest in House Decorations—Health and Beauty for Working Girls—Woman as a Mahout—The Trotter Hat—Skirt for Evening Wear.

Mrs. Emily Morrell Wood is the oldest woman suffragist in California. She hopes to live long enough to be able to see her first vote. Just at this time the women are concentrating their efforts on California, and it is probable that universal suffrage will win in the Golden State. Mrs. Wood is a native of New York and is upward of 86 years old. She went to California in 1850 with her husband in the bark Palmetto, of which he was part owner. The mate suited him so nicely that he decided to make California his home. Mrs. Wood has lived in San Francisco ever since. She was a schoolmate of Elizabeth Cadet Stanton. Her father and



EMILY MORRELL WOOD.

practical art an opportunity to study under the best teachers. If they arrive in a strange city, one of the league will look after their general welfare, see that board is obtained at moderate prices, and that their everyday life is comfortable. Charity is a word unknown to the organization, as the object is to make students pay a reasonable price for what they are taught, making them in turn self supporting. The plans for the Ladies' International Association in America are arranged under the direction of Miss Elise Meron of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Grey, however, is practically the woman who keeps the American branch alive. She is devoted to the cause, and her enthusiasm keeps the movement before the people. Mrs. Grey is not, however, very well satisfied with what she has done in New York, but she has great faith in the west and expects to accomplish a great deal in Chicago. She will make arrangements during her stay here for a labor congress, to meet in October, 1897. The association has just issued the first number of its official organ. It is called The Iron Ring, and it will be published quarterly.—Chicago Herald.

## The Women Are Losing Ground.

The Methodist Episcopal conference at its meeting in Cleveland last May directed the subsidiary bodies to vote again on the woman question. They are to say by their votes whether they desire to have the organic law of the church so amended as to make women eligible to seats in its supreme legislature and judiciary. Ten of the annual conferences have already complied with the general conference's direction. The vote in the ten conferences as reported stands as follows: For letting the women in, 282; for keeping them out, 283. Last year six of the ten conferences gave 298 votes for admitting the women against 150 for excluding them. It is noted that the "yes" vote falls off in every one of these conferences. It is not a case of heavy losses here and there, but of a moderately uniform loss all along the line. As the vote starts off it does not encourage the advocates of woman's right to sit in the general conference.—Elmira Gazette.

## Women and the Bicycle.

The Wheelmen's Municipal league of San Francisco has declared for the woman suffrage constitutional amendment. An evening paper of that city pertinently remarks in this connection:

The wheelmen of the city, in deciding to vote for woman suffrage, are doing good politics. There is less of sentiment in this decision than of practicality, as there always is in good politics.

The wheelmen are not proceeding to discuss theories, but to meet a condition. Their position is that there are 3,000 lady cyclists in San Francisco, all of whom earnestly desire good, smooth streets. These ladies, of course, have no votes, so all they can do is to lend their moral influence to the campaign for better roadways. Their moral influence is great, but truth compels the admission that votes are more effective than moral influence when politics is being done.

## A Bed Cover.

Another new bed cover of latest fashion is made from fine white organza. In the center there is a square of the material bordered by a band of renaissance lace. Next this is a wide border of the muslin, then a narrower border of the lace. The spread is finished with a wide ruffl of the muslin. The pillow shams that go with the spread are also of muslin. The square in the center of each sham has a large ornamental letter, made from the braids used for renaissance lace. Book muslin of a good quality could be used for such a cover, which is usually over mother of colored or white china silk.

## Luminous Dresses.

It is said that a discovery has been made of a powder with luminous properties which is applicable to fabrics of all descriptions, giving to them the brilliance of opal or pearl by day and rendering them phosphorescent by night. Of course it remains to be seen how far the effect will add to the beauty of textiles, but the inventor is naturally sanguine, and people are already talking of billions of luminous chiffon, lace treatments, and such a manner that it designs shall stand out softly radiant against a dim background, ribbons and feathers shining as if dipped in fire, and other marvels.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Of the capabilities of the fuchs there is no end, and this charming relic from our grandmother's wardrobe may be worn in a dozen dainty designs and fabrics with advantage to our autumnal and winter attire.

Women have gone in heavily for politics this fall, and are fast becoming political factors in the political arena. There are feminine adherents of every faction, who do all in their power to influence votes.

In the stress and hurry of the fight the man is not conscious which way the action is tending. He is absorbed in doing the duty immediately before him. The woman looking on coolly can say to him: "See, this line of conduct must lead to this and this consequence. You have only to take advantage of it and your success will be assured." It is therefore because woman is essentially a looker on that she is so invaluable as an adviser to man. To many a great man the advice of an Egeria, even an Egeria of an obviously inferior intellectual caliber to himself, is almost essential.

She can watch and weigh the motives of his adversaries, she can calculate the probable effect of his own actions and still more of his words, she can criticize his past decisions and indicate the best chance of success in the future. In fact, to be a woman is to be a mahout—a driver of elephants. The god with which she steers the animal is in her hand, but yet she knows, as according to Mr. Rudyard Kipling every mahout knows, that some day, sooner or later, the great beast will get beyond her control and may turn on her with a terrible punishment for the insult of having kept him in subjection, for the ultimate force in life, physical strength, is against the woman as it is against the mahout.—London Spectator.

The popular finish given to mutton leg and other sleeves close to the arm from the elbow down is very pretty, says a fashion authority, and has the advantage also of making the hand look smaller. The sleeve is so cut that at the edge of the wrist it expands like the calyx of a flower. This expanded part is finished in many ways. It is usually of velvet and is lined with a pretty contrasting color in silk filled in with lace, cut in tabs or points, braided or piped with silk or satin.

## USEFUL RECIPES.

ONIONS. A very delicate and appetizing dish of onions is to be had by first boiling them, and changing the water several times, covering them with boiling water each time. When tender, drain them, turn into a baking dish, and just cover with white sauce. Sprinkle stale fine bread or cracker crumbs over the top and brown in the oven.

CHILI SAUCE. One dozen ripe tomatoes, peeled; four onions, chopped fine; six tablespooms of brown sugar, two tablespooms of salt, four tablespooms of good vinegar, two tablespooms of ground cinnamon, two tablespooms of ground ginger, two tablespooms of ground cloves, one red pepper, chopped fine. Boil two hours and seal up in bottles.

CHICKEN. Spread meal in a baking pan and dry thoroughly in the oven the day before; scald one pint of meal with just enough boiling water to moisten. Do not make it soft. When cool add one cup of meal and flour, one pint of milk, heat and stir in three well beaten eggs; add one tablespoom of salt and two tablespooms of baking powder. Bake on hot griddle, butter well and enjoy.

DEVILED HAM ROLLS. Make light, rather rich pastry, roll thin and cut in squares, at least where elegance is desired and expense not considered. The available material is a deep cream satin brocade called chrysoprase. In one room where chrysoprase covered the walls the draperies were made of the same, lined with delicate rose pink, harmonizing with one of the tints in the striped Mario Antoinette silk used for chair and sofa coverings. I have many orders for this silk hanging. It will be extremely popular.

"Burlap is to be used extravagantly for wall covering. This fabric in pale green makes a charming interior.

"I know a charming room, owned by a young woman artist, which has its walls in light green burlap with a frieze of pale green under a rope molding.

The high, narrow mantel has a drapery of greenish fish net caught from an iron ring.

"Fish net, by the way, is a pet fabric in studios. It is about 40 inches wide and worth a dollar a yard in good quality. There is also wabon netting, very similar to fish net, which comes in several art shades and is particularly effective over plain cloth of a contrasting hue."

"What is new in fancy work?" I asked.

"Have you seen any of the Beard's style of fancy work? That is the latest fad," she answered.

"So far it has been used for cushion covers. Cloth figures of white on black or black on white are edged and appliqued on with a dash of red. Serpentine tracery is given in heavy wrought silk or cotton. Women with plenty of leisure have taken up as a fad the embroidery of satin or silk covers for their down quilts."

"A pretty one has the center of figured satin. Around this is a wide band of plain blue of the same shade as the ground of the figure. Then comes a band of the figured and again a band of the plain, the whole finished with a four inch ruffle of the figured."

"This scheme can be varied to suit individual tastes. On the plain borders are often worked running vines. This is not as laborious as it sounds because the work is done in outline stitch, which can be done very quickly."

"I don't care for these fads, however. In following them women give such sameness to homes. Interiors are so much alike because many people prefer to take their ideas from others. Each house should be individual and express the taste of the owner. In my work I aim to make each interior expressive of those who will live therein."

"Special fittings, as they are called, built in bookcases and cozy corners to fill certain spaces, are always effective. They add a 'homely' look to a room and give individuality. I delight in adding such things as adjustable window seats made box fashion. These, when space permits, can be moved above the fireplace at pleasure, are less common."—Philadelphia Times.

## Woman as a Mahout.

Woman can do her best work in the world by turning her own talents to account to smooth the path of a man whom she can sway and who has all the possibilities before him. So the woman does her utmost to use her brain in his interest, to attend to all tiresome details so as to leave him as free as possible from petty cares and worries. Then the man can concentrate the whole of his energy in his work, and the woman's ambition is vicariously satisfied. She watches the friend, brother and husband and feels, with a half amused complacency, that but for her his end would never have been attained. And this eternal watching and criticism develop in woman a great power of knowing what men will do in particular circumstances. She has seen so often before that particular circumstances have particular effects in determining the actions of the workers.

## Removing Stains.

Australians are the greatest tea drinkers, and annually consume 7.68 pounds per head. The people of Great Britain consume only 4.90 pounds each. Americans drink 4.40 pounds.

Cataract is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hoffer's Saraparilla, which purifies the blood.

In 1274 a well written Bible was sold

and coffee stains are always difficult, and sometimes impossible to remove. For the latter, on cotton fabrics, the yolk of an egg mixed with glycerine should be tried; wash this off with warm water, and iron the material on the wrong side. For wine and tea stains the simplest and safest method is to immediately sponge them with cold water.

## Women in Germany.

The adoption in Germany of a general and common code of laws applicable to all parts of the empire has aroused the intense opposition of the women of that country to the new code because of its discriminating and oppressive features toward them. Up to this time each subdivision of the empire has had its own laws. Under the provisions of the new law an unmarried woman is regarded as almost equal to men concerning their earnings and their incomes. As soon as a German becomes a wife and mother she is booked as a minor. She has no right over her fortune. She cannot transact any business without the signature of her husband.

Then the new law defined the power of parents concerning the education of their children, placing it all in the father. It denies divorce on account of ill treatment, drunkenness and other offenses. The bill, which has passed the Reichstag, does not become a law until 1900, and many women are agitating the question of its reconsideration and repeal before that time.

## The New Embroidery.

It cannot be claimed that the poster or Beard-style of embroidery is beautiful, but it is bright, showy and as yet a novelty confined to pillow or perhaps a hanging for a gay smoking room. Any poster that you particularly admire will give you the colors and the forms to use. Cloth figures of broadcloth, billiard cloth or ladies' cloth are cut from white, black, blue or red and applied to a background that will make a striking contrast. The figures are applied sometimes with a dash of red or of gold and traced artistically and in sweeping lines with rose silk or colored cottons. A magazine cover of deep yellow linen has a Mephistopheles figure of black velvet applied to it. A pillow with a sky blue background that covers the upper half has on the lower half the figure of a girl dressed in deep yellow. Above her bits of green cloth applied give a background of leaves. A pillow of bright yellow broadcloth in the same style has the figure of an old man cut from black cloth and white applied to it.—New York Post.

## Women Horticulturists.

The first horticultural school for women in Germany was opened at Frieden, near Berlin, in the autumn of 1894, and it will graduate its first class of seven members this fall. One of the graduates will then assume the position of teacher in a similar school recently established in Riga, in Livonia. On the 1st of October another institution of the kind was opened on the estate of Baron Barth-Harnating, near Planen, in Saxony. The course of study extends over two or three years and includes not only the various branches of horticulture, but also fundamental scientific instruction and such knowledge of business methods as is needed for the successful prosecution of commercial gardening. Emphasis is laid upon the fact that the new work has made possible for women suitable for the cultivated classes, and not for uneducated or semieducated rustics.

## DEVILED HAM ROLLS.

Make light, rather rich pastry, roll thin and cut in squares, at least where elegance is desired and expense not considered. The available material is a deep cream satin brocade called chrysoprase. In one room where chrysoprase covered the walls the draperies were made of the same, lined with delicate rose pink, harmonizing with one of the tints in the striped Mario Antoinette silk used for chair and sofa coverings. I have many orders for this silk hanging. It will be extremely popular.

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## Young Folks' Column.

## THE WEIGHING MACHINES SOLILOQUY.

I stand in a street-car station, near the counter at which the people who come in to wait for a car buy, as people will when they are waiting, a bag of candy, or a pickle lime, or a pint of peanuts, with which to while away the time until they hear the welcome buzz of the coming car.

My own patronage is due to the same general desire to have something to do while waiting.



Rays  
al and test prove  
ood's Saraparilla  
test Merit  
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others - which  
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peculiar to itself.

Hood's  
aparilla  
One True Blood Purifier

are the only pills to take  
with Hood's Saraparilla.

el Williams, Miss

Mrs. Jane E. Judd,

Lambard, Mr. Hor-

am, James W. North,

ammon, Mrs. John D.

El. Manley Mr. Rob-

ert Stephen Lancaster,

Mr. Joseph H. Bridge,

Mr. William H.

bert W. Brooks Mr.

Mr. Frederick Con-

radis. The committees

to appoint sub-com-

mittee.

Robinson of this city,

Samuel F. Robinson,

on Thursday of last

month presented a little

and previously the

purpose of shop-

pen were ill with

ness continuing with

until the end came.

care, being in charge

formerly of this city,

a sad dispensation.

the place of business

s, Ind., died in Boston

of '94. Left without

the remark, as she

often said, "Now I have

no work to do." And

to parted herself, bringing

of her bright, chear-

ful. Beautiful in person,

and in the sym-

pathetic life. Her age was

joined the Congrega-

tional when but 16 years of

was the beloved Dea.

Nason, she has made

returning to Augusta,

her husband.

for Aroostook Farmers.

Agriculture has been

rewards which would tend

the output from the

State, particularly

the woods,

as well as to

the farmers of this

time has arrived for a

system of farming.

that we are now in

prices, which probably

or quite a long time.

particularly low for the

of our farms, and it is

products, which rep-

amount of skill, that

remunerative prices in

this reason it has been

board to try to interest

much of labor and of

products as possible.

Farmers' institutes about

throughout this country,

interest in this par-

Director of the Maine

will be one of the

to treat the various prob-

lems work from a scien-

This, in connection

given by men who are

ers with the practi-

ought to make these

valuable. It is

farmers of the county

and in quite large num-

court at Augusta.

term of the Supreme

Tuesday morning. The

until the 27th, when

it will be taken up.

return to Dover

there.

Divorce was granted to

Beale from Fruxton

D. C., by Judge

the Supreme Court,

filed by her counsel,

of this city, upon the

the custody of

to the mother.

Divorce was granted by

the Probate Court of

for Mr. Beale, but

contested, it was

cess until Tuesday, the

Court at Augusta.

va. B. M. Turner. This

concerned a sum of \$90,000, for

the of 19 patients in the

Institute at Gardiner, at

Verdict in favor of the

divorce was granted by

the Probate Court of

and is to recover on a grocery

and is tried before the

Verdict for plaintiff

of Bangor, who was

charge of larceny at his

several weeks ago, was

the Court at Gardiner, at

Verdict in favor of the

divorce was granted by

the Probate Court of

and is to recover on a grocery

and is tried before the

Verdict for plaintiff

of Bangor, who was

charge of larceny at his

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the Court at Gardiner, at

Verdict in favor of the

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the Probate Court of

and is to recover on a grocery

## Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer  
THE CONQUERORS AND THE CONQUERED.

BY E. E. M.

In sunlight's glow on hills of fame,  
Behold! the star crowned victors stand!  
The chosen ones their honors claim,  
While plaudits echo through the land.

They well deserve their high renown  
Who fought the fight and won the day;  
And now they stand, where gazing down,  
Upon their rugged upward way.

They hear glad songs of triumph rise,  
The tribute to their mighty deeds;  
And feel the joy he feels alone,  
Who, in life's conflict deep, succeeds.

Alas! for those who never gain  
The crown of fame the conquerors wear;  
Neath angry skies, who strive in vain,  
In victory's mounds their cross to bear.

The weary ones, who, by the way  
Sink fainting down 'neath burdens sore,  
With from the duty of duty stray,  
And, hopeless, give the battle o'er.

Who, as the night draws swiftly on,  
Revive the past with bitter pain;  
See work undone, and daylight gone,  
And feel their lives are lived in vain.

And while the flag of triumph waves,  
And nations praise the mighty, strong,  
Forgotten, in their greed grown graves,  
Lie hapless ones who won no song.

Emery's Mills.

For the Maine Farmer  
WORSHIP.

BY G. E. L.

In tender litany the monk  
Repeats the well-worn prayer;  
In beaded line his faith shines forth,  
Makes holy all the air.

Friendship.

## Our Story Teller.

## A LUNATIC BALL.

As this story traveled in a roundabout way it may have been elaborated and built up before it came to hand, but the facts, as nearly as they can be learned, are about as follows:

Mr. Melton, a young man interested in the lumber trade, traveled on a suburban train one Friday night to attend the weekly dance at the asylum for the insane.

Mr. Melton is constantly longing for "experiences." He would rather look at an opium joint than a donation party and would rather go slumming than attend a Sunday school picnic. The ball at the insane asylum appealed to his love for the picturesque. Lowry, the politician, had promised to take him out, and Melton had not allowed him to forget the promise.

Lowry came aboard the train at one of the stations on the way out, and the two were warmly welcomed when they arrived at the asylum for this Lowry was a companionable man of considerable influence.

As Melton stood in the doorway of the ballroom and glanced at the rows of well behaved and rather abashed people against the wall he could hardly believe that he was so different from the others. He reflected that if he were to arise some morning and tell the other boarders that he was the emperor of China and had more money than he could use he might become one of this company.

Except that many of them were pale and melancholy and a few of them were heavily eyed, intent on studying the floor, the assemblage would have compared favorably with any chance gathering of respectable, everyday people.

He knew, of course, that the violent patients or those totally demented were not allowed at the ball. The company was made up of convalescents or those whose vision was merely twisted so that they could not see things in their proper relation. Some of the younger men had attired themselves with particular care and wore buttonhole bouquets. Many of the women, too, bore the outward signs of gayety. Melton was rather disappointed. He had wanted to witness something "uncanny."

"I want you to dance this evening," said Superintendent Lucas, standing at his elbow. "One trouble with the visitors is that they stand around and stare at the patients as if they were a lot of freaks. Now, these people are not dangerous. You needn't believe everything they tell you, but if you mix up with them and are friendly you'll find them very easy to get along with. Come on, and I'll introduce you to some of them."

The little orchestra was tuning up, and a patient who had been installed as floor manager was giving a correct imitation of a same man who had been thrown under the same trying responsibility.

Melton had attended many evening parties, but he felt a new embarrassment as he passed along a line of demented women patients and bowed to each of them in turn. He shook hands with several of the men and then backed up to the wall to watch the opening. The superintendent, standing beside him, said:

"Oh, by the way, you must meet Miss Caldwell."

He beckoned to a young woman who was talking to the leader of the orchestra, and as she came across the room Melton whistled to himself and said:

"Here's a case of blighted love, and she's not over 20."

"Miss Caldwell, I want to present Mr. Melton," said the superintendent. "He's rather bashful in company, but perhaps you can entertain him. Now I'll go and look after Lowry."

Melton found himself staring at a very pretty girl, who returned his gaze in a half frightened manner.

His head buzzed, and he never before was so much in want of a topic. How was he to begin a conversation with a young woman who might fancy him to be the prince who had come to rescue her from the tower?

"Do you dance?" he asked in a sudden desperation.

She gave a start, and he imagined that she shrank back a little.

"Convict—Yes, this rat. I feeds him every day. I think more o' that 're rat than any other livin' creature."

Prison Chaplain—Ah, in every man there's something of the angel left if one can only find it! How came you to take such a fancy to that rat?

Convict—Bit th' warden.—Strand Magazine.

"He didn't tell you, did he, that I was a cousin of his?"

Mr. Melton began to suspect the nature of her delusion. He resolved to be diplomatic.

"Oh, yes, I knew that," he said. "So you're a cousin of Mr. Lucas?"

"Yes, I'm here visiting him. I've been here about two weeks. Mrs. Lucas is so good to all the—people here, isn't she?"

"Yes, indeed. She's very considerate."

Melton now understood the situation. This girl did not know that she was in an asylum. They had told her that she was a visitor.

"It's a nice place to come for a visit," said he. "I came out here with a friend of mine, a gentleman named Lowry. I live in Chicago."

"Oh, yes. Well, I'm sure you'll like it out here."

"I'm sorry I can't stay longer. I'm going back to town tonight on the late train."

"Going away tonight?"

"Yes, I have to go to Milwaukee in the morning."

"Why do you have to go there?"

"I'm going up to see about a deal in lumber. I may buy some hardwood lumber up there."

"How much?" she asked.

"Well, she's inquisitive enough," thought he, but he was tolerant and answered, "Oh, perhaps 1,000,000 feet."

"Oh, 1,000,000 feet! Won't that be nice? I hope you'll get it."

Melton was rather amused at her interest in his affairs. He began to question her.

"Will you remain here long?" he asked.

"No, I'm going to leave in a few days and go to New York. I have an uncle there, and I expect to take a trip with him on a yacht."

Melton repressed a smile at the reference to the "uncle" and the "yacht."

"I notice that you are wearing an engagement ring," said he. "So you are to be married, are you?"

For a moment she appeared startled and then she laughed heartily.

"I'm engaged to one of the nicest fellows in the world," said she. "You're not jealous, are you?"

This was more than Melton had bargained for. He had been impelled by the curiosity of the student, but he was not enough of a ghoul to have fun with the delusions of an unfortunate girl. He had detected the maniacal tone in her laugh.

Willibald, though favored by the young lady, was quite free from any feeling of love for her, and the reason of his coldness was apparent.

The small house opposite lived Dame Martha, a respectable widow, with a granddaughter of uncommon loveliness. Young Ellen had quite captivated Willibald, and when he saw her through the window or the open door he thought that she could be no happiness so great as that of calling her his own. But the old woman seldom suffered her to stir from her sight; so that there was no opportunity for the young man to declare the passion with which the fair girl had inspired him.

"Oh, no," said he hastily. "I concurate you."

She laughed again.

"If I remain here, I'll have her vole, thought he. So he excused himself and hurried over to rejoin Lowry.

As they rode to the city on the late train Melton told Lowry that the most interesting patient he had met was a girl who thought she was only a visitor at the asylum, and who expected to go to New York and ride on a yacht, and who, saddest of all, wore an engagement ring and really believed she was soon to be married to some nice young man who existed only in his disorder'd brain.

Willibald, though favored by the young lady, was quite free from any feeling of love for her, and the reason of his coldness was apparent.

The young man shuddered, but raised his eyes upward in thankfulness.

"Early this morning," continued the damsel, "came Herr Werner. I went out to meet him and told him I would die rather than become his wife. He was much vexed, but, without another word, mounted his horse and rode away, followed by his servant. My grandma was angry, but my conscience told me I did right, and now that you return to me in safety, Willibald, I am sure that I have the blessing of heaven."

And the young man shuddered, but raised his eyes upward in thankfulness.

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**Colic**  
**Croup**  
**Cramps**  
all of these by the tree  
and with it entire salve  
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inflammation of the  
throat, earache, head-  
aches, sprains,  
and muscle disease.

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and recommended for  
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Diseases? Mailed Free.

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**Horse Department.**

An undeveloped three-year-old half-blood French Coach filly has just been shipped to New Jersey from Elmwood Farm, So. Poland, in return for a check calling for five hundred dollars. It paid the farmer growing this colt, as it would pay hundreds of others if it had the goods to deliver.

The *Farmer* and *Home* is getting in strange ways when a regular contributor maps out, as the proper course to follow, to breed the daughters of Nelson, Col. West, St. Croix, Harbinger, Messenger Wilkes, etc., to French Coach stallions. To be sure the *Farmer* has dared hint at those things before, but has severely scored for so doing. Surely the world do move.

**SELLING HORSES.**

To sell a horse to the best advantage is not an easy thing to do. How often we hear of some horse being sold for a moderate price, soon to be sold at a larger figure, and then again at another advance over the second price. The first thing when one has a good horse of any class to sell, should be to have him in the best form possible for his kind. Fat is the selling quality on the draft breed. Nearly any one can fatten a horse by giving plenty of such grain as you may have, and sufficient exercise for health. Right here, it must be remembered that an animal taking on fat requires an excess of water and should have all he desires of pure lake warm water.

No one can afford to sell a good animal out of condition either in regard to health or flesh. If on dry feed, some laxative food should be given, say a small handful of grass or green fodder, being careful not to give enough to take the appetite from the hay. Should green food not be obtainable, a feed of bran put in a tight nail in the morning, boiling water poured over it, then covered tight to keep the heat in till noon, when it should be fed in place of the regular feed. Feed this bran three times a week. In place of the bran, flax seed meal may be given—a half pint three times a week. Flat feet require wider shoes, i.e., more cover than natural and upright feet.

**COUGHS**

Don't rely upon ordinary cough mixtures if you have a really bad cough. They usually contain opiates and make matters worse by demoralizing digestion.

**ANCIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION**

is a two-fold help. It soothes and heals the soreness and inflammation of throat and lungs, and at the same time assists stomach and bowel action. Perfectly agreeable to take and greatly superior to Cod-Liver Oil in results.

Druggists Soc. and \$1.00. Pamphlet mailed free. **ANCIER CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.**

lable to slip and roll, and soon become lame.

For heavy draft horses, employed on farms, &c., it is necessary to shoe at the heels according to the nature of the ground and the work to be done. On deep plowed lands it is found advantageous to make the shoes longer and wider at the heels, in order to prevent the feet from sinking deep into the ground.

**"Dumping."**

It is the common practice of incompetent and careless shoers to put on a shoe smaller than the crust, and then in order to make an apparent fit, to rasp the outside of the crust. This hurtful practice produces two evils—First, the selling quality on the draft breed. Nearly any one can fatten a horse by giving plenty of such grain as you may have, and sufficient exercise for health. Right here, it must be remembered that an animal taking on fat requires an excess of water and should have all he desires of pure lake warm water.

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Salt should be put in a place where the horse can help himself, and not placed in his feed where he will be forced to eat all at one time and do without at all other times.

The animal for sale is a roadster or saddler, fat is not such a necessity. If in good condition they are really of more value than when fat. There is no quality of so much value in either of these animals as education. Two horses equal in all other respects when offered for sale, will be found to bring very different prices. The better the one is educated over the other the greater will be the difference in price. Horses of this class need plenty of grain, lots of exercise, very little rough feed, and if the owner does not thoroughly understand them, he, by all means, should put them in the hands of one who does. Few breeders understand gaiting a saddle horse, but to sell for a good price he must be well educated by some one who understands this branch of the business. Many a good horse sells cheap because his owner does not make up his mind to sell until the last moment, and then has a time to prepare the horse to show his good qualities, and the horse is sold just the same as if he did not possess them, says "Rodester" in an exchange.

**PROPER SHOEING.**

The subject of shoeing horses engages attention at different periods, but only the few grasp the bearing of the question and make a careful, systematic study of the foot and the shoe. A pamphlet just issued in England, and reviewed by the *London Farmer*, carries much of value and directness touching this question.

**First Preparations.**

1. Before removing the old shoe, each clinch should be carefully and fully raised.

2. The crust or wall is not to be rasped.

3. The sole is not to be pared out.

4. The frog, if healthy, is not to be pared, or even trimmed.

5. The bars are not to be cut away.

6. The seat of corn is not to be pared out.

7. The crust or wall is to be lowered as much as may represent what would be worn away if the foot were not shot. Remember that there is a greater growth of horn at the toe than in other parts of the foot. Therefore more will require to be taken off at the toe than elsewhere. Therefore shorten the toe. Especial care must also be taken that the feet are made the same length.

**Rasp the Surface Level.**

When the crust has been lowered all round, then make the ground surface level all round with the rasp.

To ascertain whether the surface is level, the shoe may be applied sufficiently warm to mark any inequalities, but not hotter than is necessary for this purpose.

When the surface has been made level, take off the sharp edge of the crust with the rasp—in other words, blunt it. This is necessary to prevent its splitting.

All shoes should be flat to the sole, not seated-out.

For riding and light draft horses, make a shoe to fit the foot, neither longer nor smaller, nor larger than the crust, except at the heels, where it may not be more than one-eighth inch wider than the crust.

For heavy draft horses in towns where the streets are paved, it is found necessary to make the shoes wider and longer at the heels than the crust. Unless this assistance is given, the horse cannot get a firm hold, and therefore he will be

**Gave Him Away.**

Sophy (who had accepted Mr. Charles Fleetwood the night before)—Does Mr. Fleetwood strike you as being a sensitive man, Pauline?

Pauline (who doesn't know the engagement)—Gracious, no! A man who has been rejected by 14 girls within six months and gets fat on it cannot be sensitive. Why, Sophy, what's the matter?—Strand Magazine.

**Poultry Department.**

Quality in eggs comes from breed and feed. Flavor comes from food, water and air.

Farmers having silos will do well to use a little of this daily for the hens, cooking thoroughly and mixing with the bran and meal. Well cured silage is valuable for the poultry.

It is a matter of surprise that more of our young men do not start out and learn the hen or green duck business. Here are good fields for the specialist, and there is hardly a limit to the demand. Prices may or may not rule as high in former years, but they will pay a good profit for all.

If the hard times will only wake us up to the necessity for a more careful study of variety and quantity of food products for the poultry, it will be the great blessing of the age. But for it we should have gone for years without realizing the saving value of clover or the economy of green bone. In these two instances to make the hens longer and wider at the heels, in order to prevent the feet from sinking deep into the ground.

**"Dumping."**

It is the common practice of incompetent and careless shoers to put on a shoe smaller than the crust, and then in order to make an apparent fit, to rasp the outside of the crust. This hurtful practice produces two evils—First, the selling quality on the draft breed. Nearly any one can fatten a horse by giving plenty of such grain as you may have, and sufficient exercise for health. Right here, it must be remembered that an animal taking on fat requires an excess of water and should have all he desires of pure lake warm water.

No one can afford to sell a good animal out of condition either in regard to health or flesh. If on dry feed, some laxative food should be given, say a small handful of grass or green fodder, being careful not to give enough to take the appetite from the hay. Should green food not be obtainable, a feed of bran put in a tight nail in the morning, boiling water poured over it, then covered tight to keep the heat in till noon, when it should be fed in place of the regular feed.

For heavy draft horses, employed on farms, &c., it is necessary to shoe at the heels according to the nature of the ground and the work to be done. On deep plowed lands it is found advantageous to make the shoes longer and wider at the heels, in order to prevent the feet from sinking deep into the ground.

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Salt should be put in a place where the horse can help himself, and not placed in his feed where he will be forced to eat all at one time and do without at all other times.

The animal for sale is a roadster or saddler, fat is not such a necessity. If in good condition they are really of more value than when fat. There is no quality of so much value in either of these animals as education. Two horses equal in all other respects when offered for sale, will be found to bring very different prices. The better the one is educated over the other the greater will be the difference in price. Horses of this class need plenty of grain, lots of exercise, very little rough feed, and if the owner does not thoroughly understand them, he, by all means, should put them in the hands of one who does. Few breeders understand gaiting a saddle horse, but to sell for a good price he must be well educated by some one who understands this branch of the business. Many a good horse sells cheap because his owner does not make up his mind to sell until the last moment, and then has a time to prepare the horse to show his good qualities, and the horse is sold just the same as if he did not possess them, says "Rodester" in an exchange.

**PROPER SHOEING.**

The subject of shoeing horses engages attention at different periods, but only the few grasp the bearing of the question and make a careful, systematic study of the foot and the shoe. A pamphlet just issued in England, and reviewed by the *London Farmer*, carries much of value and directness touching this question.

**First Preparations.**

1. Before removing the old shoe, each clinch should be carefully and fully raised.

2. The crust or wall is not to be rasped.

3. The sole is not to be pared out.

4. The frog, if healthy, is not to be pared, or even trimmed.

5. The bars are not to be cut away.

6. The seat of corn is not to be pared out.

7. The crust or wall is to be lowered as much as may represent what would be worn away if the foot were not shot. Remember that there is a greater growth of horn at the toe than in other parts of the foot. Therefore more will require to be taken off at the toe than elsewhere. Therefore shorten the toe. Especial care must also be taken that the feet are made the same length.

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